

The Week Abroad—News of Developments in Europe

British Defer To U. S. in New Irish Policies

Opposition in England to Treatment Given to Sinn Feiners Helped Change to Attitude of Conciliation

Step Toward Freedom

Entente's Relations With Soviet Russia Big Issue at San Remo Conference

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 17.—The kaleidoscopic changes in Ireland keep her constantly in the public eye and overshadow other events which contain less dramatic elements, but which have an infinitely greater influence on the peace of the world.

The new administration is taking hold in Ireland, and there are indications that a new policy is being formulated. The power of public opinion has been vividly illustrated by developments in Dublin following the general strike protest against the imprisonment of Sinn Feiners without charge or trial.

The government is extremely sensitive to the American attitude toward Ireland, and on this occasion it realized that there was a considerable body in England which opposed the treatment accorded the prisoners who were attempting suicide by starvation.

British Steadily Yielding
What is growing clearer is that the British government is steadily yielding to the Irish demands, and, though it is a long way from granting independence, a remarkable advance has been made. The power of the Sinn Feiners rests in its moderation, in using the word comparatively. It has been guilty of thousands of outrages, but steps short of the fatal blunder of testing its force against British arms. Perhaps happier times may come to Ireland if England decides to follow a passive policy there. Sinn Fein thrives on opposition to force and military rule.

Ireland is the darkest cloud on the British horizon, and the government would sacrifice much to obtain a clearer atmosphere. Anglo-French differences were temporarily settled at the beginning of the week, but the whole question of international relations will be reopened in a larger way at the San Remo conference, where the Premiers of England, France and Italy and their military leaders and a host of civil servants are now meeting.

The differences of opinion among Allied leaders are not due to a misunderstanding; they are real clean-cut divergences of policy. Nothing can be gained by reporting them otherwise. It is possible, even highly probable, a common agreement can be reached; but the San Remo conference is bound to remain memorable in history for the amount of plain speaking done there by the Allied leaders. The exact conditions of German disarmament are certain to be

considered. This is indicated by the presence of Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson. They were also wanted for consultation during the discussion of the Turkish treaty, for many military matters are involved in that settlement and the British and French policies differ.

Changes Expected in Treaty

Substantial changes undoubtedly will be made in the draft of the treaty, depending largely on the advice given by military leaders as to the disarmament of the Turks and the size of the Allied forces required to handle the Nationalist army. The protection of non-Turkish minorities is practically the only moral question requiring much thought. Originally it was intended to make the Adriatic settlement one of the leading topics, but it will now take secondary place.

I learn that the Entente's relations with the Soviet government are likely to be the big issue of the conference. At this writing there is a new breakdown of France's claims negotiations at Copenhagen; also, a Finnish effort against Poland; also, a Finnish effort of peace to Moscow and a series of exchanges between the British and Russians regarding the visit of a Bolshevik mission to England. There is much authority for the statement that the conference will be asked to recognize the Soviet government and that Italy and Britain will support such a step on the ground that it is necessary for the economic readjustment that there be Allied solidarity in whatever policy is adopted toward Russia.

Trade Path Clearly Defined

The Turkish settlement and German disarmament are bound up with the Russian policy. As I emphasized previously, the British decided their trade policy, and, though they are perfectly willing to make compromises on details, they are unlikely to be diverted from the path they elected to follow.

Both Russian resources and German labor find a place in their policy. The French still fear the Germans, not militarily, but commercially. The British will try at the San Remo conference to induce France to work alongside them on the same lines they are following.

In a purely domestic decision there has been considerable interest in the House of Commons motion to amend the divorce laws. The members voted against granting divorce on grounds of three years' desertion, cruelty, insanity, habitual drunkenness or committed death penalty, but agreed that there should be sex equality and that divorce should be made cheaper. A joint commission of the two houses will probably consider the sense of the two bodies and a new bill, including some features of Lord Buckmaster's measure, will be introduced.

D'Annunzio's Bald Head Leads Officers to Shave Craniums

Fiume, April 17.—Gabriele d'Annunzio's bald head has set the fashion for the officers of his little army, many of whom have shaved their craniums and are endeavoring to grow miniature Vandyke beards as copies of the poet's chin adornment.

The Fiume aviators have adopted the craze with greater zeal than other branches and call themselves "Iron Heads." Youthful officers in their teens and early twenties have shaved their heads and are wearing little pointed heads in an effort to look as much like the poet as they can.

Mixed uniforms of French horizon blue and Italian gray green are worn by d'Annunzio's men with great pride.

Britain, by Freeing Prisoners, Indicates Shift in Irish Policy

Release of 100 Sinn Feiners From Prison Leads to Belief Government Plans Program of Conciliation or to Establish Martial Law in Ireland

By Frank Getty

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, April 16.—The release of the one hundred Sinn Fein prisoners in Mountjoy prison had a salutary effect in relieving the tension under which Ireland had been living for a week, but it was the beginning rather than the end of a chapter in Irish history.

It is felt generally that the release is the precursor of some definite change in the government's Irish policy. Two possibilities are suggested, both fraught with great potentialities of good and evil. The release may be the first step in a policy of conciliation to which Sir Neville MacCreedy is believed to be not opposed. Possibly it has been decided that the government shall withdraw as many troops as possible from Ireland to avoid any further suggestion of coercion and to endeavor by this means to bring the ever widening circle of crime and reprisals to an end.

On the other hand, it is conceivable that a policy of martial law has been determined upon. The release of the Sinn Feiners was an ameliorative measure, although it was not and could not have been in any way construed as discrediting the possibility of a declaration of martial law, as under military rule the men who were released could be easily rounded up again.

French No Longer Absolute
One thing seems sure. Viscount French's hitherto comparatively absolute authority in Irish matters exists no longer, and Sir Hamar Greenwood, as Chief Secretary for Ireland and representing it in the British Cabinet, will have equal authority. The events of yesterday lead many to believe that French's "Credly" himself as commander in chief may be vested with authority which Lord French and all Dublin Castle cannot overrule.

As might be expected, these possibilities have brought out new rumors of Lord French's impending resignation. For obvious reasons the government's moves in the immediate future are shrouded in official secrecy. It is felt in some quarters that a policy of general conciliation which has not been tried, might solve the present Irish difficulty. It is pointed out that the Sinn Feiners have shown considerable executive ability, even under difficulties, especially in their power to keep order when those forces which are regarded as antagonistic are removed from the scene of action.

Martial Law a Possibility

Furthermore there is this to consider: The argument against the removal of any part of the British forces or the relaxation in any way of the

military grip on the south of Ireland is that wholesale crime and outrage would follow immediately. This is the view for instance, by Lord Robert Cecil. But in fairness it is recalled that in all Ireland this year there has not been reported—and under the spotlight of the British press certainly everything in the nature of an outrage would be reported—a single murder prompted by a motive of robbery, a single sex murder or a murderous assault on women or children such as are unfortunately heard of in other countries. All the murders, and of course many of them have been atrocious, apparently have been committed by men convinced that they were acting against the enemies of the country—whether that country is England or Ireland.

The imposition of martial law may be the next move. The appointment recently of four divisional commissioners and other steps taken by Dublin Castle lend credence to this belief.

Ulster Must Be Considered
Perhaps it is the one and only move possible consistent with the welfare of its citizens and their representatives in Ireland. But martial law cannot be the final solution of the problem. That is obvious, and it is probable that a proclamation of military rule would accentuate the bitterness and guerrilla warfare at present under way in Ireland.

There is always the question of Ulster to consider. The northern counties are reported highly indignant over the government's "surrender to Sinn Fein" in releasing the prisoners. "The Belfast News Letter" says: "By this surrender Sinn Fein has gained in authority what the government has lost by its failure to assert the law."

"The Northern Whig" says:

"Outside of Ulster to-day, the government of Ireland to-day lies in the hands of the Sinn Fein executive and its allies."

"The Belfast Irish News," a Nationalist daily, sounds an ominous note of warning. It says: "This is the greatest climbdown in a century. But the surrender came too late to avert the coming of a more perilous period."

China Protects Semenov

Bolshevik Demand for Surrender Is Refused

PEKING, March 28.—The Russian Bolsheviks have demanded that the Chinese surrender to them the person of General Semenov, who succeeded Admiral Kolchak as head of the All-Russian government. The Chinese government has refused to accede to the demand, but has notified the military governors of Manchuria, where Semenov took refuge after leaving Siberia, that he must either disarm or leave Chinese territory. The governors were directed to keep close watch of the former Cossack commander while he remains in Manchuria.

Germany Plans To Make Poland Stepping Stone

Berlin Schemes to Use Russia as Soil in Which to Develop Ambition for World Power, Neighbor as Wedge

General Policy Outlined

To Prevent New State From Becoming Strong Except Under Teuton Influence

LONDON, March 17.—The Warsaw correspondent of "The Times" analyzes the situation in Poland in an article as follows:
Circumstances alter cases. The present position of Poland is very different from what was foreseen by President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau last June. Its safety within the frontiers fixed for it by the Treaty of Versailles was admittedly dependent on the capacity of the league of nations to uphold the rights of the weak and on the complete disarmament of Germany. Can Poland's access to the sea be regarded as secure now, in face of a great German army and the doubts which overhang the future of the league?

Of the dangers which threaten Poland from the East and the West, that from Germany is infinitely the greater. There is no reason to suppose that, if the Poles are given sufficient munitions and equipment for their army, they will not be able to repel the Bolsheviks, but the German menace is not one which can be met by armed force. The German aims toward the East were made sufficiently clear by the Von der Goltz and Berntson affair. Though that adventure failed, they still hope to use Russia as a colony and as soil in which to develop their ambitions for world power, and Poland comes into their scheme.

Stepping Stone to Russia
It is not for nothing that they call it a "Saisonstaat." The strong men who, with or without the government, control the fortunes of Germany to-day, the chiefs of the military caste and the great capitalists do not intend that it shall exist for more than a season as an independent state. The plan is to prevent it from ever becoming strong, except under German influence. Poland is to be a stepping stone to Russia.

In pursuance of this policy half a dozen new railway lines were planned and partly built. A new scheme for reorganizing the railway station at Warsaw for the speedy handling of goods traffic was thought out. The Vistula and the Bug were surveyed with an eye to their development for barge traffic; the prospects were found good, and docks were started at Plock and other places. On the other hand, the Lodz textile mills and hundreds of other factories were stripped of all their most valuable machinery, the Germans openly avowing their intention of squashing these possible rivals.

Political Sabotage
The general lines of this policy are still being held in view. The consolidation of Poland as a state is to be prevented in every possible way. Every opportunity is to be taken of encouraging strikes, communist agitation, and political squabbles as a means to this end. At the same time, if the Poles can be induced to accept the help of German experts to organize their methods of administration held under their noses and contrasted with Prussian efficiency, the Polish market is to be flooded with products of German manufacture, and German capital is to be skillfully used to establish controlling influence in every big enterprise that the Poles may undertake.

Motor cars, agricultural machinery and every sort of manufactured goods, now being effected in Poland by Germans at prices at least 60 per cent lower than anything which Entente countries can produce. The comparatively favorable rate of exchange between Polish and German marks of course helps the German. It is to his advantage that the Polish currency should stay so low that the Poles cannot afford to buy from England, France or America, and there is a good deal of evidence that the market has been manipulated by German agents with this object in view.

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London Teachers Threaten to Strike For Salary Raise

Instructors Say They Are Not as Well Paid as Street Cleaners and Are Unable to Support Dependents

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, April 10.—London's school teachers are up in arms. They want an increase in salary and they are following the prevailing fashion in protesting their demands.
Sir Cyril Cobb, member of Parliament, is chairman of the education committee of the London County Council, which has jurisdiction over the teachers. It is no exaggeration to say that in the opinion of the school masters and mistresses, there is no more unpopular knight in England than Sir Cyril.

A few days ago H. A. L. Fisher, a member of David Lloyd George's Cabinet and head of the Board of Education since 1916, appeared at a meeting of teachers to announce the government's views on religion in the schools. Sir Cyril was the chairman. But the teachers would have none of Sir Cyril. He started to speak and they shouted, "He tried again and his voice was drowned. Finally the meeting was adjourned and Mr. Fisher had to leave the hall."

Then there was a meeting of the London County Council, to which the teachers sent a deputation. An ordinary deputation consists of five or six members; this one had upward of 2,000. Old masters of Greek and Latin, young teachers of sewing, history and nature work, male and female, gathered in front of the hall and shouted "We want Cobb, Cobb, Cobb." Finally the police were called out. An effort was made to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, but again the police intervened. The mounted police appeared on the scene and the teachers went flying right and left, as if they were a crowd of Spartacists fleeing from a machine gun.

In 1919 973 teachers resigned from the London schools. In the first quarter of this year 1,271 resignations have been received by the county council. The average salary of the teachers in the high schools is £220 (nominally \$1,250) a year; in the elementary schools it is hardly more than half this sum. The teachers say they are not as well paid as street cleaners and that it is impossible for those who have dependents to support themselves.

At the moment most of the teachers are so enraged that they threaten to strike unless they receive an increase in salary immediately. A general strike of the London teachers would be something novel. "It is cricket" for tram drivers to quit, for coal miners to down tools, for music hall performers to strike, but for teachers to strike—"It is not done."

To-day is Baptist Day

The Baptist churches of this city, in common with ten thousand other churches over all the nation, are making final preparations **Today** for the greatest effort in Baptist history. This is *Denominational Day*.

On this day the final plans of *The New World Movement of Northern Baptists* will be laid before every Baptist congregation in the North. You should be in your pew to hear.

—Quicken!

To-day, prepare for your great effort

No solicitation of funds will be made today. Next Sunday, April 25th, actual canvassing will begin for the **New World Movement Fund of \$100,000,000.**

Northern Baptists seek to raise this \$100,000,000 for the vigorous application of Christianity to the problems confronting the World.

This fund will be used during the next four years in carrying out the great educational and missionary program at home and over seas.

The only solvent for the turmoil of the world is the spirit and message of Christ.

Never before has its need so challenged Christianity's power to serve.

From every corner of the earth, the discouraged, the disappointed, the bewildered people are crying out to the Christian Church, "Come over and help us."

The happy, fortunate, prosperous people of America can not turn a deaf ear to the world's cry.

**We must catch a new vision;
We must give by a new standard**

BAPTISTS!

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